The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 26.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Preparations for celebrating Mardi Gras on a grand scale, in Louisville, are being pushed actively forward.

—John Sullivan, who recently committed rape on a little girl in Cincinnati, and communicated a loathsome disease to her, was captured at Cynthiana, Ky.

—A letter from Waimea, Hawaii, date of January 11th, says a new eruption, or perhaps a renewal of the old, had broken out on the summit of Mauna Loa.

—The Maine Constitutional Commission, by a vote of six to two, defeated the proposition to amend the Constitution so that women can be elected under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

—The Schuylkill navy has adopted a programme for their celebration of the Centennial in 1876, as follows: National college, an international collegiate, and international amateur and professional regattas.

—Five masked and armed men bound and gagged the watchman in the American Express Company's office in Utica, N. Y., on Saturday morning, and then carried off a bag containing the night train packages. The loss is believed to be small.

—J. W. Pollard, of Columbus, Ohio, has mysteriously disappeared. He was last seen on Wednesday, walking on the railroad track near New Paris. He is about thirty-seven years old, stout built, has a black beard and hair. He is supposed to be insane.

—At Cincinnati, on Saturday, Bernard Lunge, aged sixteen, enticed Louis Kittering's little girl, aged six years, into an outbuilding, and attempted to commit rape. The child's screams alarmed her father, who gave Lunge a severe thrashing and turned him over to the police.

—At a meeting of the Catholic Temperance societies in Boston, on Sunday night, steps were taken towards the building of a central hall in Boston for the use of Catholic total abstinence societies of Massachusetts. This is the first move in a general plan for the erection of similar buildings in each State of the Union.

—On Saturday night, Jas. Laull, *alias* Slippery Jim, a notorious thief, who was confined in the county jail in Chicago as a witness in a recent case of robbery, attempted to escape, and getting upon the roof, slipped and fell into the corridor, a distance of forty feet, mangling himself fearfully, and receiving injuries from which he died the same night.

—In the Winternute case in Yankton, on Saturday, after an argument in behalf of the prisoner, the Court rendered a decision discharging Winternute, and then ordering him in charge of the Sheriff to await the action of the Grand Jury. There is now little prospect that Winternute will be punished. His friends are elated, and McCook's friends are correspondingly depressed.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 31, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.80	28	77	S.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.84	29	78	N. W.	Lt. snow.
9 P. M.	30.08	16	66	N. W.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 29.97.
Mean Thermometer, 22.
Highest Thermometer, 29.3.
Lowest Thermometer, 16.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 18; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 13; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 16; Keokuk, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 18; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 21; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 15; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 21; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 23; Pittsburgh, Pa., fair, thermometer 16; Rockford, Ill., clear, thermometer 35; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 18; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 2; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 35; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 24; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 10.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., I. A. M., Feb. 1, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, rising, followed by falling, barometer; winds backing to Westor South, lower temperature, generally clear weather, and followed in the latter by rising temperature, increasing southerly winds and snow.

Meteorological Summary for January.

The following is a summary of the observations taken at Pittsburgh during the month of January.

Barometer—Mean, 30.266; highest, 30.655; lowest, 29.631; monthly range, 1.052.

Temperature—Mean, 23.3; highest, 51; lowest, 12 below zero, monthly range, 63.

Wind—Prevailing direction, northwest; greatest velocity, 22 miles an hour; total number of miles, 4,107.

Total rain fall, 2.18 inches. Number of clear days, 7; cloudy, 3; number of days on whichrain or snow fell, 17.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Trouble About the Proposed New Court House—A Question of Location—Dullness in Business.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Jan. 29, 1875.

The New Court House.

Judge Hice, of Beaver, has recently rendered a decision authorizing and requiring the County Commissioners to proceed with the erection of a new court house at Beaver. We preceding grand juries, we understand, had recommended such a building. This, we believe, required the judge to give such a legal proclamation. There was a remonstrance very numerously signed and presented, but came too late, after the recommendation of two preceding and successive grand juries. An appeal is talked of, but the Board of Commissioners threaten to resign. Some of the grand jurors say they did not understand the matter as it came before them, or they have been imposed upon.

They understand it to be concerning the erection of a new court house, but nothing was said about the place where it was to be erected. And this we suppose to be the animus of the whole matter. We have not heard a dissenting voice but that if the place of building a court house were left to the vote of the county the people would not at least select Beaver, its present county seat. Either Rochester, New Brighton or Beaver Falls, I think, would be selected.

Business Matters.

Two firms, one a dry goods and the other a clothing establishment, have recently suspended. The first has been purchased by another party, and business is progressing at the old stand, and the other will be closed out at public sale.

There have lately been some very fair transactions and sales in real estate. We hear of others that will doubtless be consummated in the early Spring.

Two of our banks of late have sustained heavy losses by some failures of Eastern banks. But they are safe business men, and are well provided with ample funds.

SILVAN.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Revival Among the Churches—The Temperance Warfare—The Business Outlook.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Jan. 28, 1875.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

For some time in the past, the religious interest of our city has engrossed the attention of the majority of the people.

The Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches have held meetings for several weeks in the past, results being in the conversion of over two hundred souls. The greatest increase has been in the first two churches named.

Local Option.

Our community is concerned very much about the repeal of the Local Option law. Petitions have been circulated "pro" and "con." The movements of legislators will be watched very closely by both sides of the question. The general impression is that the Local Option law should not be meddled with by the Legislature, as the sovereign people made it by their ballots.

Factories.

Our factories are on the eight hour basis, except the cutlery, which runs ten hours. Business about as usual. W.

Rice Pudding Without Eggs.

Two large tablepoonfuls of rice to one quart of milk, one small cup of white sugar, one cup of cut-up raisins. Let it stand in a warp place three hours, and bake one hour. However paradoxical it may appear, the addition of one or two eggs spoils the pudding, rendering it firm and dry. Half a dozen eggs and half the rice, previously boiled, will make a delicious custard, with a few grains of rice at the bottom.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

Congressional Investigation of Outrages.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The investigation by the Congressional committee was resumed to-day.

Major Head's Testimony.

Geo. E. Head—I am Major of the Third Infantry, and came to Louisiana about September 19th, and went to Monroe on the 25th of October. I was requested by Marshal Seely to assist him in making arrests. I was shown a warrant by the Marshal and a list of one hundred and fifty names of persons to be arrested. On election day Marshal Seely sent a detachment to the town of Cuba to make an arrest. I cannot say whether troops were used for any specific political purposes. Seely had a number of blank warrants in his possession while at Vienna. It was not stated by Seely that he had failed in executing legal processes. He was unpopular, and probably would have been unable to make arrests, but other men could have done so. I could, Seely was active in his co-operation with the Republican party. The troops were kept in their barracks on election day, with the exception of the expedition to Cuba. There were no disturbances in the parish at the election or since. When Seely was in the Vienna jail he proposed to me that I should fill out one of the blank warrants in my possession, with Seely's name, and arrest him, so as to get him out of the clutches of the authorities. He afterwards carried out this plan and filled out a warrant charging himself with embezzlement.

Judge Myers on the Stand.

Judge H. C. Myers—I reside in Natchitoches parish; have been there for twenty years. The principal trouble among the people originates from taxes. As to intimidation, he gave as evidence resolutions of a mass meeting near the town of Natchitoches, and several extracts from parish Democratic papers. Myers said he had lived in the parish fifteen years. During the last election he does not think many negroes voted the Conservative ticket. He states that he is afraid to return to Natchitochez, and that he was threatened through the papers; up to the time of the war the intimation, including cases, was $9,000,000, and now was $1,000,000,000. In the city of New Orleans assessments were high and the system was bad. He had strenuously tried to change it, and came within six votes in the Legislature of doing so. If only six of the Democrats who refused to take their seats had come to his assistance the whole of the oppressive system of tax assessments in New Orleans could have been changed. He asserted that the commerce of the city of New Orleans was greater to-day than it had been for twenty years. The import trade had fallen off, owing to riots and political troubles, obstructions at the bar, and more than all to railroads tapping the commerce. But the western produce and steamboat trade had largely increased.

In reply to Mr. Boar, he said the rich planters complained that all their plantations had been mortgaged before the war, and they had never been able to redeem them. The formerly rich men were daily becoming poorer, and the formerly poor men were becoming richer. Large numbers of colored men were acquiring property, and the large plantations were being divided up into small ones.

In answer to Mr. Frye, he said the assertion that the Funding Board had funded $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 of illegal obligations was absolutely false. Only $1,500,000 had thus far been funded, and they were all legal. He would furnish a list of them. The courts, as the instance of himself, had passed upon $2,500,000 of bonds issued by Warmoth to the Chattanooga Railroad, as was alleged, though the consideration had been declared null and void. He defied any one to prove a single corrupt act against him. He was poorer to-day than when he became Governor.

Testimony of a U. S. Commissioner.

D. J. M. A. Jewett, the United States Commissioner in North Louisiana, who issued the warrants upon which several arrests were made in that section, was examined, and gave a list of a large number of murders alleged to have been committed since 1868. He could not say what proportion were political.

A Witness from Lincoln Parish.

Allen Greene, State Senator from Lincoln parish, took the stand, and denied the report of the sub-committee that there were six Greenes in office in Lincoln parish. He said he had only one son now in office in that parish, and one at West Point. He was nearly the largest property owner in Lincoln; owned a tannery and shoe manufactory, the machinery in which had cost him ten thousand dollars. His business was stopped because the workmen he brought from Massachusetts would not remain, on account of the ostracism.

Greene was still under examination when the committee adjourned to Monday.

THE FASHIONS.

Evening and Home Dresses—Colors for Spring Toilettes—Hats to Be Larger, and Chip the Material.

Most of the news concerning fashions at this season relates to evening toilettes. The ultimate form which spring dresses will assume is still involved in obscurity, but the colors that are to prevail are already announced. *Harper's Bazar* says of these:—"The list of colors for the ribbons, damasks, figured crapes, and other new materials for trimming bonnets is as follows: soft pink, sky blue, silver gray, cerise, ponceau, nut brown, lilac (with both pink and blue tinges,) drab (of dark, light, and medium shades,) *paille* or straw-color, navy blue (which is now black-blue), and lastly, *beige*, Manilla, and cream colors, which are natural unbleached buff shades, with more brown in them than in the ecrutiles so long in fashion. The preponderance of importations is in these simple natural hues. The pink and blue shades of next season will be soft, yet positive, without any of the buff shades lately seen with them. The lilac and silver gray and the charming lilac tints of a generation ago are to be revived in lieu of the mongrel green-grays and mauves of last summer. The soft drab hues, quiet enough for a Quakeress, are to be enlivened by cerise, pink and blue."

Buried Ladies and Youth.

Velvet and heavy silks are reserved for married ladies. For youth there is nothing more beautiful than the transparent India muslins, gauzes, tulles, and tarletanes so very fashionable this season. Brocades are again revived in rich designs of flowers, arabesques and quaint figures. Satin, the most becoming of all fabrics, is also resuscitated after too long oblivion. Stately and superb are the velvet costumes in black, in brilliant blue, and royal purple, and again embossed in such colors as deep violet, soft mouse grays, seal brown, and also in brighter hues. Velvet is often combined with satin and silk, and trimmed with feather trimmings. Fashion this season, as is the case in permitting great latitude, which is keenly appreciated nowadays when good taste, combined with more imperative causes, calls economy into practice. A skirt of comiric can be covered with rich Lyons front breadths, and the back be composed entirely of the wide plaited train. A faded silk may be covered with black lace, a black lace point arranged for an apron, a few flowers, and a pretty toilet is the result. One may have a collection of worn tarletane or tulle dresses, from which may be improvised an inexpensive and charming toilet, particularly when different colors are arranged together. Satin and Straw cord are used in combination, amber and scarlet, pale green and delicate pink, blue and amber, blue and pink—these, in light airy fabrics, in billows of ruffings and flounces, make happy contrasts if tastefully arranged. Imported dresses offer stronger and stronger contrasts than the others. Straw color, mixed not only with garnet, and a duller red, but combined with real brown and blue pink, is elaborated with the new brown, and flesh-color with an intense green; gray unites with cardinal red and blue.

Flowers for Trimming.

Flowers appear to be largely employed in trimming dresses among the Parisians. Crimson and scarlet are the colors which preponderate; clusters of scarlet geranium, vivid red poppies, gorgeous tropical bulbs, and pink and white camellias mingled in clusters of pink, white and red chrysanthemums; every variety of geranium and apple and peach blossoms; long garlands of creamy white and pale white and purple sprays of lilac and trailing arbutus, with feathery leafed maiden hair fern, and the brilliant cacti and the golden hued acacia. Flowers are used in greatest profusion, and particularly many varieties never before thought worthy of lending beauty to a ball dress.

"Sockiets" and "Wristiets"

Beautiful and becoming accessories to the toilet are dark velvet "sockiets" and "wristlets." The were invented by the Empress Eugenie and eagerly adopted by the ladies of the French court. They are then called "sockiets," and were thickly incrusted with precious stones, emboldered with real pearls. The fashion has again revived. They are worn just as high around the throat, the band of velvet enriched with some costly ornament, or mounted with diamonds. Exquisite colored gold vines are festooned on the front with tiny fruit or berries in gems; a pendant to correspond is attached. Cross-cut-shaped ornaments are fastened to others, or an antique buckle.

Spring Hats.

On the subject of hats Harper's *Bazar* says: The new hats are far larger than any that have been worn for many years, and chip is the fashionable material of which they are composed. The felt hats now in vogue give some suggestion of the spring shapes, but the new chip hats are still larger than these, are as soft as any slouch hat, have high crowns, and the brims are generously rolled, turned and indented, and in size are like gentlemen's hats, very slightly modified. Importers claim for these manmoth hats that they are not only becoming, but sensible. As they protect the throat and the head, the latter assertion is true; and as they will soon be considered stylish, the former is a matter of course.

For young girls and misses straw hats are shown in mingrelian shape, known as the Leopold. The crown is round, instead of being square and flat, as it was last year, and the wide brim is turned upward all around. The edge is bound with black, brown or blue velvet ribbon, and the hat band and streamer of ribbon to match have bars and triangles of gilt or silver. White straw Leopolds are prettily trimmed with navy blue ribbon that is almost bound, and ornamented with stamped bars of gilt.

The novel trimming for these new large hats will be wide scarf ribbons of soft damask serge of a single color, with damask figures in satin, or else of satin with damask figures. A single color, with damask color and similar shade. These are as broad as sash ribbons, and as pliable as the plain twilled India silks used for neck-ties. The threaded damask gros grain ribbons and other prominent Conservatives assuring him that there would be no trouble; and, secondly, there was a combination among the steamboatmen to refuse transportation to the State militia; that through the Board, through General Longstreet, to obtain transportation, but was refused. Subsequently, when General Emory desired to send up the troops, the General had almost to buy the boat they went on.

In answer to Mr. Marshall, he asserted that taxation in the country parishes was not excessive as a rule. The delinquent taxes amount to fully six mills of the fourteen and a half mills levied in the heavy Republican parishes. Where the people were law-abiding there were comparatively no delinquent taxes. In the hill parishes, where the White League operated, the delinquent tax lists amounted to more than double the parish tax. The assessment of the country parishes was ridiculously low. Lands on the Teche were assessed at five dollars an acre, which would be cheap at fifteen dollars. That amount in Illinois, and the products of these lands were five times as valuable as the products of corresponding lands in Illinois. It was true the taxes before the war were about seven mills, and now were fourteen mills, but the assessed valuation had been reduced accordingly. He instanced Assumption parish, where before the war the valuation, including negroes, was $9,000,000, and now was $1,000,000,000. In the city of New Orleans assessments were high and the system was bad. He had strenuously tried to change it, and came within six votes in the Legislature of doing so. If only six of the Democrats who refused to take their seats had come to his assistance the whole of the oppressive system of tax assessments in New Orleans could have been changed. He asserted that the commerce of the city of New Orleans was greater to-day than it had been for twenty years. The import trade had fallen off, owing to riots and political troubles, obstructions at the bar, and more than all to railroads tapping the commerce. But the western produce and steamboat trade had largely increased.

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Cross-examination—Could only name ten colored men; two hundred yards from the Court House when Pierson was shot at. I was shot at with buckshot. Some fell after striking him; saw the man when he fired; then he broke and ran; have remained there ever since.

Democratic Electioneering.

Thomas Lightfoot, a colored man, and a resident of this city, testified that while under a bond for cow stealing, Mr. James came to his house and told him that if he would use his influence with his race to vote for the Democrats, he would obtain his final discharge for the crime he was charged with, and that he (James) did so; that he was offered four hundred or five hundred dollars by the Presidential ticket if he should come before the committee and testify for the Democrats, but that he had not been offered anything by the Republicans.

Witness also produced a safety certificate, which was filled in before the city that he got thirty dollars from the club and gave ten dollars each to fifteen colored men to vote the Democratic ticket; that Horace Phillips managed the voters furnished by him on election day, and saw that they voted.

Witness was then cross-examined by the counsel for the Conservatives, but nothing important was elicited.

Another Colored Democratic Voter.

Sandy Rice, another colored Democratic voter, was next sworn, and identified his safety certificate, and testified as to his connection with the election; that he received seven dollars and fifty cents for voting, and that he kept the money, didn't divide with anybody; that Democrats offered him four hundred dollars if he would come before the committee and testify in their behalf.

Gov. Kellogg Cross-Examined.

Gov. Kellogg was cross-examined at great length. In reply to Mr. Morton, as to why he had not sent the Metropolitan militia to Grant parish during the trouble there, he said that, first, there was a persistent effort to undermine him, Judge Manning

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED,
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GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¼.

THE French Assembly strongly avoids proclaiming the Republic, and a bill proposing this was so amended that the distinct enunciation of the Republic was left out. The Ministry and the Bonapartists agree in this method of ignoring it. They are clearly united in the desire to prevent the establishment of a plan of government that will exclude the Empire. The drift of events there, after all, is toward the re-establishment of the Empire.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING still maintains his controversy with Gladstone, stoutly adhering to his old position that the Vatican decrees do not in any way affect the duty of civil allegiance. This duty, he affirms, is based on the Divine law, and the Pope can do nothing contrary to that law. This is certainly logical. But suppose the Pope were to assume that a given Government is not conducted in conformity with the Divine law,—what then?

THE argument in *Harper's Weekly* that the 14th of September revolution in Louisiana was over within five days is very significantly answered by two advertisements that appear daily in the New Orleans *Republican*, under direction of Governor Kellogg. One offers a reward for the return of between one thousand and two thousand State arms still retained by the White League, and the other a reward for the discovery of the murderer of a lawyer, assassinated a few days ago. Significant obedience, this.

THE *Post* is anxious to know if we will accept the report of the present committee at New Orleans. It is rather too soon to say what we will do with reference to a given thing, till we know what it is; but our faith is decided that the report will be fair, and we anticipate no trouble in accepting it. Will the *Post* accept it? And while interrogations seem to be in order, we will repeat our old interrogatory that remains unanswered: Did the *Post*, or does it now, endorse the course of Franklin Pierce in dispersing, by use of military force, the Topeka Legislature?

PINCHBACK alternates between hope and fear, and plunges from the most positive certainty into the gloomy depths of absolute and darkling uncertainty. The Senate Committee gives out one day that his case is settled, and no further trouble need be experienced, while the very next day difficulties arise and the situation becomes gloomy once more. This uncertainty has in it the indication of a lack of unity in the Republican ranks that is not an agreeable feature of the situation. Whatever the outcome, we hope Congress will meet the situation, and declare positively one way or other.

THE Washington *Chronicle* in noting the return of Andy Johnson to the United States Senate, thus refers to events since the first appearance in Washington, in that character: "He first took his seat in the Senate in 1857. Of those who sat there with him then, Toombs and Davis and Benjamin, Slidell, and Hunter rest under the dishonor of a betrayal of their trusts. Douglas and Crittenden and Fessenden, Sumner and Seward, Broderick Houston and Bell are dead. Hamlin, Wilson, and Cameron will greet him in the Senate on his return. Wade, Trumbull, Harlan, Foster, Dixon, and Doolittle are among those who, still living, have retired to private life. He himself has been elected Vice President, and by the death of Mr. Lincoln became President." The career of the new Senator is very remarkable even in this changing country.

GERMANY, or Bismarck, seems determined to keep firm hold on the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The most rigidly repressive laws are in force, intended to crush out all display of regard for French associations. A new edict prevents the acting of French plays in any part of Alsace-Lorraine. To this is added the exclusion of the French langnage from schools. French story books are not allowed to be sold in shops. Neither are pictures of French generals or other eminent Frenchmen permitted to be exposed in shop-windows. It is penal to sing a patriotic French song, or play a French air on the violin. Grinding laws like these almost invariably defeat themselves. In the event of an upheaval, or war with France, nothing would so certainly cause the people of the conquered provinces to make common cause with France as against Germany as this form of persecution.

IT is probable that ere long, sewing machines will be cheap enough for even the poorest families to possess one. The refusal of the House committee to extend the patent on sewing machines is a move in the right direction, and in the interest of the laboring people of the country. It will have the effect to reduce the price of sewing machines from their present exorbitant rate as low as $20. It is in evidence that the cost of the average sewing machine is but $12, and that small manufacturers are required to pay the sewing machine combination as much as $40 profit on each machine manufactured. It is also a curious fact that Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines can be purchased in Europe and brought to this country for just one-half of the price they get here, including all cost of freight, duty, &c., the reason being that they have no protection there, any one being allowed to make them. The enormous amount of money already made by the several companies ought to satisfy them. At all events, Congress is determined that the people shall have a chance.

THE *Post* is rather cautious in its criticisms on last year's city election, and intimates that it last year insisted on "conformity to the higher law." If it means by this that it objected to the election for city officers last year, we have this to reply: That its party was first and foremost in its demands for an election, and that John B. Guthrie was put in nomination before the Republican primaries were yet called. We have not the files of the *Post* at hand, but we have no remembrance of its opposing the election, or expressing doubt as to its constitutionality, while it was yet pending. And we confidently assert that had the election gone Democratic, not a word of agitation for a new election would be heard. The vote cast shows that it was participated in by the full voting strength of the city. There were in all, about 14,380 votes cast, of which McCarthy received 7,525, Guthrie 6,455,—leaving a majority for McCarthy of 1,070. And Guthrie ran ahead of the balance of the ticket about 1,000 votes, showing that he was the strongest candidate the Democracy had. This full acceptance of the time, and large vote of the people, is a strong point in reference to the election of last year.

THE refusal of Judge Sterrett, on Saturday, to enjoin Mr. McCarthy against assuming the duties of the Mayoralty, is accepted as practically putting aside all hindrances to his taking possession of the office. It is also generally understood that there is no disposition, either on the part of the Deputy Mayor, or the police force to put any obstacles in his way. This proving true, he will take charge of the office to-day, and thus have the "nine points of the law" in his favor. We greatly mistake in our judgment if the people generally are not tired of the agitation of the subject. It is now quite well understood that the whole subject might have been judicially settled, had the right course been taken, and the fact that it has not been, but a public agitation kept up over a question that *must* be settled in the Courts, if anywhere, has come to be accepted as so much demagoguery. That some one will be found willing, for the sake of the notoriety involved, to run for Mayor and make a contest, we judge probable. The advantage to the public will be that a judicial decision will be reached, that will, we think, leave in office those elected last year.

WE REGRET to have offended the sensitive literary taste of Cock Robin Killer, in our remarks of a few days since. It will not stoop to the plane of thought upon which we, with ordinary mortals, feel compelled to move. It inhales the fragrance of a higher and purer atmosphere. Casting about to discover just what is the plane of remark, admissible to its severely critical taste, we find that "a tumble bug in August" is the right thing. We are grateful for the information. To apply this high-toned and elegant *simile*, let us consider, then, that Cock Robin Killer is the tumble bug, and the Taxpayers' Union the rolling stock on which that odorous animal expends its energy. There is, indeed, a wonderful fitness in the *simile*. With nose to the earth,—where the cash is,—and hind legs braced against the Union, the effort of tumble bug has been to roll it against the Mayoralty hole, and stop it, as against McCarthy. Its efforts have been heroic and unceasing; but alas! there was a propensity, on the part of the rolling stock, to move the wrong way. The tumble bug understood the situation, and sought to get a decision of the Courts, but the ball would not roll that way. Steadily and heroically has it labored; admiringly have the surrounding people looked on; but its power was not sufficient, and the rolling stock was perverse. It would not go the right way, and the people laugh. Moral:—Tumble bugs should not enter upon undertakings greater than their strength, as failure begets ridicule.

WHAT a glorious institution is compulsory education. Already our Legislature is being charmed with the siren song of its glory, and a bill is pending to confer this inestimable boon upon us. Before we gather to ourselves all the benefits of this new delight, we suggest that attention be directed to the same thing, as it operates in New York. We are informed by an admiring journal, that already in the city of New York alone twelve clerks are employed in compiling and arranging the statistics, that eight commissioners of truancy are prepared to appoint their deputies to do their work, and that the vacant rooms of the Department of Education are made glad with the tramp of many official feet, and the hum of that contented industry which counts securely on its monthly pay and tenure of office until a change of administration. Imagination is lost in wonder at the possibilities of adding to the noble army of office-holders suggested by this beautiful law, and if the "truants" of New York will only do their duty and give proper encouragement to the Department of Truancy, it is possible that the whole able-bodied male population of the city may by this means be enabled to earn a laborious but honorable living off the public. The present provision for an able-bodied truant is as follows: One superintendent to count him, one clerk to compile, one commissioner to report him, one policeman to catch, one deputy commissioner to ask his pa questions, one justice to commit him, one marshal to take him to Randall's Island, one teacher to teach him after he gets there, and three clerks to keep a record of the whole affair. When one considers that every newsboy, bootblack, crossing sweeper, gutter snipe and street Arab generally of New York is a truant in the sense of the new act, and that each truant is as nimble as a flea, as restless as a politician, enduring of hardship, defiant of restraint, usually an orphan and habitually homeless, the prospect of tackling them with success is positively flattering. How will it answer for our legislators to wait till the experiment is fairly tried in New York before we adopt it?

COCK ROBIN KILLER'S LOGIC.

As we expected, the organ of the half-dozen taxpayers now so diligently engaged in the laudable undertaking of overturning an election, where a large and fair vote of the people was cast, and which resulted in the election of Republican candidates,—is very anxious to extricate itself from the dilemma in which it has become involved. The many vicious things said against the Republican party of late are put aside, and it turns its venom on the GAZETTE. What we said, several months ago, as representing the condition of public sentiment as it then stood, and what we say now, in representing the revised and more careful judgment of lawyers and people, Cock Robin imagines to be inconsistent. It thereupon imagines a motive, and at once assigns the only one with which it is familiar,—money. The statements we first made were for the purpose,—according to our veracious critic, —of securing the payment of bills; those we now make are also paid for. In both cases it utters a clear and deliberate falsehood. The GAZETTE has not been benefited to the amount of one cent by its course, while it is notorious that Cock Robin Killer is the paid organ of the Tax-payers' Union. We need only add that our original statement, that the proprietors of this paper have had no intercourse with the officials interested in the pending controversy, is strictly true.

This is the gist of all the paper under mention has to say. Its logic is mere assertion, and its statements are venal and untrue. We are curious to know, however, why it has so suddenly dropped the pith of the entire controversy. That it may know what this is, we will inform it: 1. We have charged, and it dare not deny, that the proclamation it published is essentially a forgery. It was not dated or signed on the day given, and was not sent out by Mayor Blackmore as printed. 2. We affirm that the Tax-payers' Union has not sought, at any time, to get the merits of the question at issue—that of the legality of the city election of last year, before the Courts, but has endeavored to get the seeming endorsement of the Court for a new election without having it really. 3. We affirm, and it cannot be denied, that the city officials elect have sought and urged that the case be brought before the Courts on its merits, that it might be argued and decided, and all agitation thus prevented. They offered to respond to Mayor Blackmore, and save him all trouble in the premises, and to pay the necessary legal fees. The entire subject must ultimately go to the Courts, and it should be evident that this was the effective as well as honorable method of disposing of it, at the outset. 4. We have charged that Cock Robin killer's repeated statement that the Republicans have persecuted Mayor Blackmore is not only maliciously false, but is exactly opposite the truth. That is,—the only worriment and trouble he has had has come from the Taxpayers' Union, while he has been, for a year past, befriended by the Republicans. We have specified on this point,—that the Finance Committee, so far from impeaching and prosecuting him criminally for the McVay deposit defalcation, forbore all harsh action and arranged to have the defalcation made up out of his fees. Also that when the Taxpayers had a *mandamus* issued on him, the officers elect offered to take the trouble and expense of responding. These points go to the root of this subject, yet the Taxpayers, organ, after howling over them for weeks, becomes silent the moment it is challenged, and its hypocritical lying exposed.

In the meantime the GAZETTE has acted in perfectly good faith. The original proclamation, which Mr. Woods now proclaims illegal, as originally drawn, was not sent here, although our columns were kept open to a late hour under the rumor that it would be. Before the second came we had heard that the GAZETTE had been charged with having been paid not to publish it. We have held it back, as we have a perfect legal right to do so, that this charge may be definitely made by some responsible party, who will have to go into court and prove it. In the meantime, we gave distinct notice that we would publish it within the legal time. We still insist that this notice answers every purpose at present, that could be subserved by its actual publication. The people know that so far as this formality is concerned there is no hinderance to their selecting candidates. As regards Mr. McCarthy taking possession of his office, the publication or non-publication of the proclamation does not affect it a particle. Nor would even the death of Mayor Blackmore, should that unfortunately happen, have any influence, as we admit ourselves to have his proclamation, duly signed and sealed, in our possession. There has been a long-continued howl over nothing, and we have kept silent that we might see how far it would go. A more contemptible tempest in a tea pot we have rarely known—and cock robin killer is chief among the howlers.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR JONES is 44; his new wife is 18.

EUGENIE is wasting away with consumption.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL gave audience to Garibaldi on Friday.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, will sail with his family for Europe next month.

A. CAMPBELL, Esq., editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, was married on Wednesday last, at Cleveland.

DANIEL B. BARKS, one of the oldest and wealthiest business men of Baltimore, died Thursday, aged eighty-one.

IT is whispered that a christening may occur at the White House in the spring, which hasn't happened since Tyler was President.

JOHN C. DIMMICK, a member of the Carbon county bar, and well known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, died Friday morning at Mauch Chunk.

GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS suffered under Serrano for his known adherence to the cause of Alfonso, and that circumstance will not hurt him now.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' lively and eloquent speech in defence of the administration, delivered recently at Faneuil Hall, Boston, has been issued in pamphlet form.

ABNER SHELDON, of New Hampshire, has discovered his long-lost brother, formerly of the same city, living like a wild man in a cave near Dingman's Ferry, Pa.

IT is amusing to hear that King Alfonso will do this, or has done that, while Serrano is "flying into France." He "flies" in the same direction with his foy monarch.

THE two Democrats from New York who are contending for the honor of presiding over the next House of Representatives are "game" fellows; they are Wood-Cox.

L. W. LANGDON, of Florence, Mass., the inventor of the sewing machine, died Tuesday at Jacksonville, Fla., whither he had gone in search of health, at the age of forty.

THE Chicago *Times* says that the United States will not recognize the Spanish monarchy until Caleb Cushing ascertains whether Alfonso keeps a dog in his back yard.

GEN. BEN ROBERT, of the United States Army, who was the most prominent witness against Fitz John Porter in the trial of that officer, died in Washington City at 6:30 Friday evening.

MR. BEECHER was recently asked to write a letter of condolence to somebody; but he shut his lips firmly and shook his head, merely remarking that he didn't condole as much as formerly.

LAURA D. FAIR appeared as a witness in the San Francisco Police Court, the other day, and testified that she owned 6,666 shares in the Silver Column Mining Company. The *Chronicle* says that she mounted the witness stand with the gleeful skip of a light-hearted school girl.

It is related that Johnson has kept a complete record of all the letters which were sent to him by members of Congress while he was President, applying for offices and other favors, and that he is very liable to read interesting selections from these whenever he is harassed in debate.

MR. I. V. WILLIAMSON, who recently provided an endowment fund for free beds in two of the Philadelphia hospitals and for a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, has just given $10,000 to the Educational Home for Boys in West Philadelphia. This is his second gift in the same direction.

BARON NATHANIEL ROTHSCHILD has given to the Jewish Hospital in Vienna the furniture of the room in which Anselm Rothschild, his father, died. He will also give 8,000 florins as a fund, from the interest of which the persons shall be supported who are employed in the apartments furnished with these relics.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE printers of New York are forming a dramatic association.

OREGON'S wheat and flour exports for the year 1871 amounted in value to $1,511,232 88.

IT is reported that the New York *Republic* will soon be revived, but we take no stock in it.

IN Australia inoculation of cattle is now regularly practiced for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia.

DR. GLENN, said to be the largest farmer in California, has just sold his last year's crop of grain for nearly half a million dollars, gold coin.

GREAT days for jewelry dealers these. The Countess of Moncifa has had $10,000 worth taken from her dressing room in her house at Virginia Water, Windsor, England.

AT Palermo, Italy, recently, a father and son were engaged in erecting a scaffold on which a murderer was to be executed, when they quarrelled, and the son stabbed the father to death.

A LONDON dispatch says the object of the Queen in convening the Cabinet Council at Osborne is to have a discussion on the Royal message, to be submitted at the opening of Parliament.

A SYMPATHETIC newsboy in Lexington, Kentucky, seeing a convicted murderer on his way to prison for life, gave him a newspaper, saying: "I'm sorry for yer, boss—that's the best I kin do."

THERE are but eight Republican members of the Legislature of Tennessee, every one of whom voted for ex-President Johnson for Senator. He defeated his opponents by a majority of six.

A MARRIAGE took place recently, at Jasper, Tenn., in which the bridegroom was in his seventy-sixth year, and the bride a girl of thirteen. The aged husband gave his wife $3,000 as a marriage gift.

A PEORIA gentleman has an excellent and valuable library, of over one thousand volumes. It is composed of agricultural and Congressional reports, the backs of which are tastefully labelled as the works of great authors.

THE book for which a reward of £1,000 is offered has not yet turned up. But it doubtless will when public curiosity is sufficiently excited—not, however, in an isolated volume which royalty wishes to destroy, but in a large edition, "for sale at all the bookstores."

OWING to the want of proper sanitary precautions, diphtheria is spreading with alarming rapidity in New York. Several eminent doctors have issued a protest against the ill-ventilated schools and filthy street cars, which, it is claimed, are the great disseminators of this fatal disease.

AT Fort Garry on Friday there was great excitement in consequence of the commutation papers in favor of Lepine not having arrived. Friday was fixed for his execution, but he was reprieved for a week by Chief Justice Wood. A mass meeting was held in the evening to consider the matter.

A WELL-KNOWN physician in Indianapolis filled a glass the other evening with laudanum, mistaking it for sherry, and drank it at a single swallow. He fell down in the street shortly afterwards, unconscious, and his life was saved only through the exertions of some passing pedestrians.

WHEN the Empress Eugenie fled from Paris she intrusted the crown jewels to the Minister of Finance. He sent them to the Bank of France, and before the siege they were forwarded to a distant French port, and have just now been returned to Paris. They are worth looking after, as one stone alone is valued at $100,000.

THE jury in the case of Dr. Ricardo, tried in Paterson, N. J., for assault with intent to kill a patient by administering excessive doses of morphine to conceal malpractice, after five hours' deliberation brought in a verdict of simple assault. The parents of the boy injured by the doctor previously obtained judgment in a suit for damages.

AT a Washington reception the other evening a gentleman entered upon a sharp criticism of the prevailing fashions in female dress, but his remarks were abruptly cut off by a sad-eyed woman, who rose from an unnoticed corner room, and with a tragical air, said: "If you men would let the women's dresses alone, there would be much less foolishness and misery in the world."

THERE is to be a great international chess match between English and French players. The last was thirty years ago, and lasted two years, when the English were beaten. They have now challenged the French to another trial of strength. Three days will be allowed for each move. The stakes to be played for will probably be $4,000, and the match will be carried on by telegraph.

THE Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, and the Chenango and Allegheny Valley Railroad, have instituted legal proceedings to compel the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to settle a large indebtedness. The latter road has been placed in the hands of Gen. Devereaux, the President, as Receiver. Gen. Devereaux has resigned the Presidency, and Mr. James F. Clark has been elected in his place.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, writes: "I regret to say that many disreputable impostors are speculating upon our afflictions in the Middle and Eastern States, soliciting contributions from the charitable which never reach the objects of their compassion. These professional mendicants inflict great injury upon our people. They degrade the State by representing its condition as worse than it actually is. Many of them have never seen its borders and are entire strangers to its citizens. Some of them are equipped with forged testimonials, through which they impose upon the benevolent."

LUNATIC ASYLUM TRAGEDY.

A Patient Brains His Companion With a Hatchet.

A few years ago the attention of the Commissioners of Charities of New York was called to the fact that it was dangerous to leave any portable object within reach of the demented inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, and the circumstance was brought forcibly before their notice by the particulars of the murder of one lunatic by another at the institution named. In that case a female patient beat out her room-mate's brains with a utensil called a "kid," which was left in the cell. Now the Kings County Lunatic Asylum brings to light another sanguinary warning to the keepers of such asylums against at any time reposing confidence in the unfortunate people consigned to their care. The event in question is the killing, by Stiles S. Middleton, a man about thirty-five years of age, of Noble S. Bennett, who was sixty years old. The murder occurred on Thursday afternoon. On Friday the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, and, from his investigation, it appears that on the afternoon in question Stiles S. Middleton, a patient who has been for several months regarded as perfectly harmless, and who was accordingly permitted to roam at large through the corridors of the house, went to the room of his keeper, Mr. Govene, and attempted to sneak away with a small hatchet, when the keeper asked him what he wanted to do with it. Middleton said he wanted it to drive a tack or two in his room. The nurse refused to permit him to take it at the time, and the fellow, who appeared quite calm and reliable, walked away, and shortly afterward returned to importune him to allow him the use of the hatchet. Middleton went away with it, and soon after returned and set it by the side of the door. Subsequently Mr. Govene went out, and no sooner had he turned his back than the lunatic again took the hatchet and went to his own apartment, where Mr. Noble S. Bennett, an inoffensive, gentlemanly patient, was sitting. Both men are said to have been on the most intimate and friendly terms, and the idea of the one attempting violence to the other never entered the minds of the nurses. The lunatic Middleton, on returning to his room, it is supposed, for there is no witness of the occurrence, without the least provocation, struck Mr. Bennett with the hatchet on the head, driving the sharp blade through the skull and into the brain. He then walked back with the hatchet and left it where he had found it. While going through the corridors on his way back he was met by the keeper named above. He exclaimed, "I have quarreled with Noble Bennett, and I think he is hurt; you had better go and see him." The nurse on going to the room was horrified to find the old gentleman struggling in his death agony. The doctor was summoned, but could not prolong the life of the victim, who expired within an hour. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The deceased was the father of Rev. George S. Bennett, assistant minister at St. Peter's Episcopal church, in State street, Brooklyn. The other patient, Stiles S. Middleton, is a son of ex-Sheriff Middleton, and he has been an inmate of the asylum for the past three years.

BABY FARMING.

How the Business is Conducted in Massachusetts.

A coroner's jury has been engaged this week at Holliston, Mass., investigating charges against Nelson and Mary Reignolds, who have been engaged in the business of baby farming at that place. An extract from the evidence will show how the business was conducted:

Mary Colby, the youngest woman who entered the complaint before the authorities, testified as follows: Am twenty years of age; resided with Mrs. Reignolds; the first child that died was called Tommy; he died in November and was one year old; Mrs. Reignolds gave him a mixture composed of laudanum, camphor and rhubarb, from the effect of which he slept three days and nights; tried often to wake him but failed; Mrs. Reignolds whipped the child every day and badly abused him; gave him a double spoonful of this mixture every day; the child had not been sick previous to his death; Mrs. Reignolds said he died of the bowel complaint; the next victim was a child called James, and was five months old; when he first came he cried a good deal and she gave him the medicine after guessing at the quantity; never saw the medicine given in less doses than a spoon; she often gave two spoonsful; she told me once that if she gave a drop too much it would have sent them to another world; little James was also whipped; after the death of James, little Maud came in December and lived four weeks; she was forced to take the "mixture," and in order to compel her Mrs. Reignolds held her nose; she gave this child twenty drops; her body was put in a box before it was buried; the next child, Agnes Forbes came in December; she was three weeks old, and was sick for a week before she died; she was given the "mixture" sometimes by her own mother; Fredelia Pierce, the next victim, was sick three days, received the same treatment, and died; Mrs. Reignolds said there was no need of a doctor, and none was called; Mrs. Shehan dressed the dead child in Mrs. Forbes' child's clothes, but Mrs. Reignolds promptly took them off and put poorer ones on, saying: "Let the dead take care of themselves;" Mrs. Reignolds closed the child's eyes and mouth twenty minutes before she died; Mrs. Reignolds kept a bottle containing half a pint of whisky; she had seen her often apparently under the influence of liquor; never saw her without a supply of liquor in the house; when drunk, she would fight with the old man and abuse the children; have seen her strike Mr. Reignolds three or four times in the face; he would get drunk three or four times a week, and sleep on the floor; have heard Mrs. Reignolds say there were three children buried on the farm; she stated so at three different times, and said it was because no one would give her a grave; when asleep under the influence of this medicine, the children rolled their eyes about and back in their head; it often made them groan and keep their eyes open.

The Death of Gen. Lyon.

Col. Theodore Yates, of the United States Army, writes as follows correcting a statement concerning the manner in which Gen. Nathaniel Lyon met his death: "I was a Captain in the First Missouri Volunteers; was in the first engaged at Wilson's Creek, and the last to leave the field. My commanding officer being wounded, had turned over command of the regiment to me as next in rank, giving me some directions, and I had turned to go to my post, when I met Gen. Lyon going to the rear, dismounted, and limping from the effects of a wound in the leg, and with blood streaming down the side of his face from another wound in the head. I observed at the same time a dense mass of the enemy approaching our front from the direction of their camp. * * * In the meantime Gen. Lyon had been remounted, and hurried up to the right of the First Iowa, had there fallen, shot through the body, and was placed on the ground in the rear of my regiment, his person being covered with a cloak or coat thrown over him. His death was then known to but few, and I gave directions to keep the fact from the knowledge of our men."

Mrs. Fitch's Jewels.

The Collector's office in the Custom-house, N. Y., was again besieged Saturday by curious persons anxious to obtain a glimpse at the Khedive's wedding present to Gen. Sherman's daughter. Many of the visitors were ladies. The throng was so great that business for a time was suspended, and at length, weary of the disturbance, Deputy Collector Lydecker ordered the doors locked, and subsequently sent the casket containing the jewels to the Treasury for safe-keeping. They cannot be delivered to the consignees until Congress passes a bill exempting them from duty, or until the duties (which will be enormous) be paid. For that reason, they will probably not grace the show-windows for the present.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The American Success in Japan—Five Hours' Labor Under Palpitating Circumstances.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

NAGASAKI, December 12, 1874.

The transit of Venus for 1874 has become an event of the past. The night preceding the great event was a beautiful one, but the morning opened cloudy, affording intervals, however, in the lower stratum of clouds which enabled the party to get their preparatory photographs, and at one A. M., all the necessary instrumental measurements had been finished. Again the clouds thickened; there was an upper stratum of cirrus and cirro-stratus that cut off the heat rays of the sun and left a quiet, clear atmosphere, but the heavy cumulo-stratus clouds that came slowly from the southwest foreboded rain. Just before the first contact the lower clouds partially broke and allowed the formation of a good image of the sun's disk until about ten or fifteen seconds before the actual contact, when they thickened and remained so for about twenty-five seconds. When the vapors again rolled away the limb of the planet was seen advanced about ten seconds on the disk of the sun.

Thus the decisive moment at which the first external contact took place, could not be noted by the observers. When Venus' western hemisphere had just been projected on the solar disk, the heavens cleared, and the work of measurement of the apparent distance between the planet's cups was commenced. The critical instant of the second contact was clearly and accurately noted, it being observable through the hazy atmosphere. No ligament, band or black drop was observable, yet a slight unsteadiness prevailed, such as observers continually experience in geodetic work over long lines, and which any one can see in excess over a marsh in hot weather. Then followed measures of the separation of the limbs of the planet and the sun; then the measures for the diameter of Venus.

After the taking of 150 micrometer readings in these various operations the clouds thickened and prevented further operations for some time. During the comparatively bright period the photographic operations were carried on as rapidly as practicable; in fact at the rate of working not less than 400 could have been run off. All these exposures were noted by the electric method on the chronograph. When the sun reached the meridian there was another slight break in the sullen clouds, and the limbs, both of the sun and of Venus, were observed in the coast survey transit sent out for these measures. The transit of both limbs of the sun over fifteen threads of the micrometer was observed, and of both limbs of Venus over sixteen threads. With another transit instrument the difference of declination between the sun's upper limb and the limbs of Venus was also measured.

From this time until ten minutes before two o'clock other observations were made for the determination of the diameter of the planet, after which period the luminary became totally obscured and continued so for nearly an hour. Toward three o'clock a slight break took place in the intervening gloom, and with vicissitudes of light and darkness the planet was observed as she advanced toward the sun's western limb. A few moments before the third contact several micrometric measurements of the distance between the limbs were made. No ligament or blur was visible; but the epoch of this contact could not be noted, black masses of vapor having rolled between. Every colored glass was dispensed with but the critical junction was, nevertheless, not discernible. Five seconds after its occurrence a faint glimpse was caught of the planet's position; the micrometer was again brought into requisition, and a few more measurements of the limbs joining the cusps were obtained with a darkening sky and threatening rain. Not long afterward the rain came down, and the labors of the observers were at an end.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OBSERVATIONS AT JAPAN.

The result of the day's work may thus be epitomized: The second contact was well observed: the first and third were doubtful. There were obtained 150 micrometer readings for the distances apart of the sun's cusps, separation of the planet's limbs from those of the sun and of the diameter of the planets, which latter must throw much light on the question of irradiation. Thirty-one transits of both limbs of Venus and the sun at the meridian, eighteen micrometer differences of declination on the meridian, and sixty good photographs with sharp outlines and Venus well shown, were likewise noted and duly registered. There is no doubt that good results can be obtained from these observations, and it will be no fault of the party selected, if all other parties are equally successful. There was no period of the day after ten A. M., when the sky was cloudless, and the chief of the party attributes his excellent microscopic measures to the very existence of the upper stratum of light clouds, which gave a fairly steady atmosphere. During the evening the clouds separated for about forty minutes, during which, excellent observations for some time were obtained to check the errors of the chronometers.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Death of a Self-Confessed Wife Murderer.

Our readers will remember that some time ago George Peters called at the Sheriff's office, at Lebanon, and made a full confession of having killed his wife many years ago, and voluntarily delivered himself into the hands of the officer. He was for a number of years the keeper of a tavern along the Union Canal, near Lebanon. He was put on trial recently, when he plead "not guilty," under the instructions of counsel, no doubt, and owing to a mistake of the indictment the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, as instructed by the Court. At the time of the trial the prisoner was in feeble health. After his trial and acquittal he seemed to be content, satisfied that he had made peace with God, and seemed to believe he would soon be called to render a final account to Him. He was still in jail, awaiting the decision of the Court on the indictment for the new proceedings against him. Gradually he became more feeble, and on Wednesday morning, January 27th, he died. It is a very remarkable coincidence that he killed his wife exactly nineteen years ago—on the same day of the month, January 27th, and about the same hour of the day, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Romantic Indian Suit.

There has been a romantic suit in Kansas courts, somewhat similar to the Mowry suit, which come off some time since in this city, for an estate of $800,000, and it has ended in the most romantic manner. Thirty years ago, William Gillis was one of the pioneer capitalists of the West. At that time Lahurst, Chief of the Pion-Kashon Indians, had a daughter, lovely, if dusky, and her name was musical and soft as that of any Indian maid. Kahkotequa won the heart of William Gillis, who bought her from her father for a bale of blankets, and lived with her. They had one daughter, Nancy, one of the prettiest of half-breeds, and the belle of the trading post, which has since become Kansas city. She grew up and had two sons, Frank Boye and Jim Charley. Gillis did not treat his half-breed family kindly, for when he died he willed his estate, consisting of handsome business blocks, and at least one hotel, to his niece, Mrs. Troost, reserving $125,000 for an orphan asylum. The half-breed heirs claimed the whole estate, and the County Court awarded it to them jointly. The administrators appealed to the Supreme Court, and a day or so ago that tribunal affirmed the decision of the lower court. Thus the two orphans most interested, heirs of the woodland and stream, have become wealthy capitalists. The moral of this story is evident, and those who make a practice of buying up pretty Indian girls will do well to avoid willing their property away. It only gives trouble, and wastes the money in legal fees, besides making the grantee mad without doing him or her any good.

Preserving a Corpse.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a family in the suburbs of that city having lost a little girl, had her body embalmed and retained in the house, a hearse having been employed to be driven from the door, that the neighbors' apprehensions might be quieted by believing that the funeral had taken place. The *Enquirer* says: "The body, when embalmed, was clothed in its accustomed garments and laid away. Daily the grief-stricken parents pay visits to the resting-place of their little one, where she appears as fresh as when the breath first left her body, and where none but the chosen few of their immediate relatives are permitted to share with them the view of the little sleeper. It may be added that the presence of the body in the house, although perfectly free from anything unpleasant, has so worn upon the health of the mother, that the father has felt a necessity for its removal, but his wife still clings to it, and begs them to let it remain."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

SATU

Fully appreciating t we desire to thank ou ring the first month of Dry Goods of all kind be kept full and comp Good Bargains will b the Eastern Cities can

Housekeeping Dry Goods.

Very attractive Bargains in

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels, Towellings and Napkins.
Tickings of all qualities and widths.
Gingham, Checks, Chintzes, etc.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,

Barred Country Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.

We will still offer

Best Quality of Calicoes,

At 5c and upward, according to style.

Extra bargains in Best Country and Eastern

BLANKETS!

All fresh and clean.

Families and others supplied with Goods by the Piece at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

January 12th.

PREVIOUS TO OUR

Annual Inventory of Stock

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

LINES OF GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES!

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Cashmere and Wool Hosiery.
Merino Vests and Drawers.
Scarlet and White All Wool Vests and Drawers.
Velveteen and Cloth Leggings.
Felt and Quilted Skirts.
Woolen Scarfs and Mufflers.
Hand Knit Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses' Flannel and Felt House Sacques.
A small lot of Misses' Navy Blue Cloth Sailor Suits.
Ladies' Cloth Sacques and Misses' Jackets at less than cost.
A few Velvet Cloaks to be closed at less than half the regular price.
Embroidered Cashmere Polonaise (made up) to be sold very cheap.
Black Gros Grain Silks, best makes and quality, guaranteed at lowest figures.
Black and White Striped Silks.
Gros Grain Satin and Trimming Ribbons, in Seal Browns, Navy Blue and other desirable shades.
Silk Handkerchiefs, a choice assortment.
Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth and Calf Gauntlets.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Silk Gloves.
Boys' Mittens.
Black and Leather Gauntlets.
Men's Fine Castor Gloves at $1.25 per pair.
Men's Plush Lined Calf Gloves, with and without Fur top.
Men's Cloth and Fleece Lined Silk Gloves.
Heavy Buck and Alaska Gloves and Gauntlets for Workingmen.
Black Calf Lamb Lined Gauntlets for Drivers.
Seal and Dyed Otter Fur Gauntlets.
An extra bargain is offered in the line of KID GLOVES.
A lot of Alexander, Trefousse and Harris's KID

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, C. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MCCLURG, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 1, 1875.

There was but little activity in bank circles on Saturday, the demand for loans being light, and current business being but moderate. There is enough done to render it entirely certain that a moderately successful quarter will be had, so far as the banks go. There is not enough development in general business as yet, to admit of a clear judgment as to spring prospects. The stress that was felt about the first of January is measurably relieved, but there is no quick, vigorous movement, of any kind.

—The Cook County National Bank failure continues to be the subject of a good deal of discussion among bankers and business men generally. The general belief now is, that with regard to the proportion of available assets to liabilities, the failure will prove the worst one that has occurred here for a good many years. The impression seems to be that from 25 to 30 cents on the dollar is as much as the assets will pay on the deposits, though just what ground there is for this impression we are unable to state; but now that a receiver has been appointed there will probably be more definite information before long; meanwhile Mr. Allen's announcement made when the bank closed, viz.: that his own personal fortune was sufficient to pay all the deposits, and that no depositor should lose anything, is worthy of consideration in his behalf by those who are so bitter in their denunciations of him now. Mr. Allen's oldest friends in Chicago, those who know him best, seem to have confidence not only in his honest intention, but in his financial ability to fulfill this promise.

The rise of gold is a feature which puzzles many persons just now as not being susceptible of explanation by any of the usual causes. It is intimated in New York that large amounts of United States bonds have been sent from Europe to be sold for account, and that the remittances for these have caused such a demand for sterling exchange as to oblige a great increase of the exports of specie. There is no doubt about the fact of the increase of the exports of specie, there is the other fact that the Bank of England rate of discount has been successively reduced from time to time from 6 per cent., a few months ago until, the latest reduction to-day makes it 3 per cent., per annum. With such an extreme low rate of interest in London it would seem that there should be a demand for bonds for investment. But there is no reason to believe that the triangular contest now going on between the Banks of England, France, and Prussia for the financial supremacy of Europe is causing the conversion of an immense amount of capital into specie, which is loaned out on call, but kept so that it can be had at any time. It is pretty well known that Germany has been endeavoring for more than a year to withdraw silver as the recognized coin of the country, and substitute gold in place thereof, the change to begin from the 1st of January next; but the best informed German bankers believe the project will fail; and the failure will be the result of a flank movement on the part of the Bank of France, which has been enabled to an extraordinary extent to drain the German Empire of its recently coined golden thalers. By putting up its rate of discount, the Bank of France has during the year drawn German specie into its vaults to the value of 90,000,000 thalers, according to Berlin accounts.

Every cable dispatch of the last month or two has shown that there was a constant accumulation of specie in the Banks of England and France, and though there have been no reports from Germany, it is well understood that the Imperial Bank at Berlin is struggling to keep up with the two first mentioned banks in the accumulation of specie, and it is believed that the bonds which are now coming back to the United States come from Germany, being bought up by the agents of the Imperial Bank and sent to this country in order to secure the control of the specie. This condition of things is unfavorable to the specie payments clause of the resumption bill, because it not only puts up the price of gold now, but the contest between these three great national banks of Europe is likely to be a long one, and may cause them to follow the specie basis for several years. But at the same time it is favorable to the increase of national banks in this country, because it sends the bonds back to this country for sale, though it also causes gold to rise and thus advances the currency prices of the bonds.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	114	113¾
U. S. 81xes—1881—coupon	119¾	119⅝
5-20 1862	119¾	119⅝
1864	117⅝	117⅝
" 1865	117⅝	117⅝
" 1865 new	119¾	119⅝
" 1867	119¾	119⅝
" 1868—coupons	119⅝	119⅝
10-40's	116⅝	116⅝
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	116¼	116⅛
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	
Erie	28⅝	28¾
L. S.	98¾	98⅞
C. C. & I. C.	83	84
St. Paul	57⅛	57½
Do. Pref	73¾	74⅛
Michigan Southern	79	79⅛
Do Central	43¾	44¼
North Western Common	87¾	87⅞
Do. Pref	103⅝	103⅝
Rock Island	91⅝	91⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¼	95
Pacific Mail	73⅝	74
Western Union Telegraph	27⅜	27⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	37	37⅛
Union Pacific	15⅝	15⅝
Toledo & Wabash	127	
Harlem	99	99
Adams Express	62½	63
American Express	82	82¼
U. S. Express	83	83½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	98¾	98¾
Fort Wayne	99½	99¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20¾	20⅝
Panama	111	

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P. R. R.	53⅝	
" " scrip	106⅝	
Reading	56⅜	56⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	129⅝	
Oil Creek	14½	
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire Mine	35	
A. V. R. R. 7-20	90	92
P. C. & St. L. 7's	82	

NEW YORK, January 30, 1875.

Money closed at 2¾ per cent. on call. Foreign exchange was quiet, with 486 1-4@486 1-2 and 489@489 1-4 as working rates, nominal rates being 487 and 489 1-2 respectively. Gold opened at 112 7-8, advanced to 113 1-4, and closed at 113 1-8. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 1¼, and 1 per cent. The clearings were $62,000,000. The customs receipts amounted to $258,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $150,000. The specie shipments to-day were $76,000 in silver bars. The imports during the week were: dry goods $3,062,042, and merchandise $3,688,211.

The meeting to be held in this city next Wednesday by the railroads parties to the Saratoga contract of last summer is awaited with interest. The President of the Toledo & Wabash railroad announces that owing to diminished earnings and the floating debt, the company is unable to meet the interest falling due February 1.

Government bonds were firm and active. Railroad bonds were dull, but firm. In late afternoon dealings the sale of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota firsts was reported at 49. State bonds were quiet and nominal, except Tennessees, which are better. The stock market was irregular at the opening of business, but in the main higher. Western Union and Lake Shore were particularly strong, the latter in consequence of the removal of the injunction. The report being for a time doubted, the whole market became weak, prices declined ¼@⅝ per cent., with the chief decline in Western Union. When it became officially known that the injunction had been removed, the market became buoyant, and prices advanced ¼@1 per cent., and notwithstanding the unfavorable bank statement, the market continued able bank statement, the market continued firm until before the close, when there was a slight falling off. The market closed active and strong, however. The transactions to-day aggregated 216,000 shares, of which 78,000 are Western Union, 43,000 Union Pacific, 31,700 Lake Shore, 17,600 Northwest common, 10,000 Ohios, 7,300 Pacific Mail, 5,300 Toledo & Wabash, and 5,000 St. Paul.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,124,300
Specie, decrease	3,804,600
Legal tenders, increase	1,031,000
Deposits, decrease	955,600
Circulation, decrease	351,700
Reserve, decrease	2,544,700

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119½@5-32's of '62, 115⅝; do of '64, 117⅜; do of 1865, 117⅝; do of '65, new, 118½; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 119⅛; new 5s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 116⅜; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 96⅛; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 69; Virginia, new, 31½; do old 31; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74; Quicksilver, 32¾; Adams Express, 99; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 83; American Merchants Union Express, 64¾; United States Express, 58; Pacific Mail 35; New York Central, 102; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 50; Harlem, 127; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 77½; Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 44¾; do preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 90¾; New Jersey Central, 107⅝; St. Paul, 57; do preferred, 87¾; Toledo & Wabash, 15⅝; do preferred, 26; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Ohio & Miss., 7; do preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 37⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 93; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Lake Shore, 74⅜; Panama, 111; Illinois Central, 99½; Union Pacific, 28⅝; Central Pacific, 96⅞; Union, 93½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, January 30—5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £91,000. Consols: money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92 13-16@93; 5-20's of '62, 93¾@93⅞; do '67, 93¾@93⅞; new 5's 102¾; New York Central 94; Erie, 28; three days' sight, 92¾@92⅞.

FRANKFORT, January 30.—5-20's of 1862, 93¾.

PARIS, January 30.—Rentes 62f. 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1875.

The general merchandise markets continue dull, and in a general way present but little that is really new or important. The demand for grain continues light, being confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, and prices are weak, though as compared with the date of our last report, not quotably lower. The grocery trade is also quiet, but the markets for both Teas and Coffee continues strong. In regard to the hog product, there is a fair degree of activity, and while the general tone of the market is firmer, prices are without quotable change. In general provisions there is possibly a little better than it has been, but far from being active.

APPLES—In light stock and firmer in consequence, but unchanged; sales at $1.90@2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Continue dull but unchanged; mediums, $1.75@1.80; navies, $1.90@2 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for the finer grades, with sales of prime to choice at 27@30 cents, and medium to good at 20@25. As intimated in our last report, however, dealers generally have but little confidence in the immediate future of the market, as advices from all points report an oversupply and light demand.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.25 ₱ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 ℔ cans) quoted at $1.35@3.50 ₱ dozen. Tomatoes, $1.75@2; Corn, $2.30@2.60, as to quality and brand.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen, 16¾@17c in job lots, and New York dittо at 17½@18.

DRESSED POULTRY—Dull at 7@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry for Apples, but it is hardly possible that we can revise our quotations of $3@3.50 for air to prime, and 4c for choice. Peaches unchanged at 8½@9½ for halves.

EGGS—Unchanged; sales of prime to choice at 25@30 cents, and medium to good at 20@25. As intimated in our last report, however, dealers generally have but little confidence in the immediate future of the market, as advices from all points report an oversupply and light demand.

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BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for the finer grades, with sales of prime to choice at 27

LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Operations of the Alfonsist Army in Spain.

A General Advance on the Carlist Positions.

A Fort in Cuba Captured by Insurgents.

A Havana Journal Discusses Our Claims in the Virginius Case.

Late News from China, Japan and Australia.

CUBA.

A Fort Captured by Insurgents.

HAVANA, January 31.—The local newspaper of Sanctí Espiritu, in the Cinco Villas district, has the following report: The insurgents commanded by Gomez and Sanguili attacked the settlement of Jibara at four o'clock on the morning of 20th inst. The assault was made at four points. The rebels attacked the fort machete in hand. The besieged defended themselves heroically, but the enemy's numbers were too great. The garrison, having exhausted their ammunition and being reduced to ten effective men, surrendered to the insurgents. The latter respected the lives of those who surrendered. The fort and all the contents were destroyed, and the rebels withdrew. Their losses are considerable in proportion to the numbers engaged, but we are without exact details. Eye witnesses say the losses of the rebels were heavy. This we believe, considering the pertinacity of the attack and the obstinacy of the defence. When the news became known here, troops were immediately sent out to pick up the wounded and reconstruct the defenses and buildings of the town.

The Questions Pending Between Spain and the United States.

The *Diario de la Marina* has a leading editorial on the pending questions between Spain and the United States, with what they are, and answers that the Virginius question consists of a claim for money indemnity made on account of ex-citizens of the United States executed at Santiago de Cuba after trial and sentence by a proper tribunal. It continues: "We call them ex-citizens, because we believe they forfeited their citizenship and were no longer entitled to the protection of a government. They manned a ship, without a flag or nationality, employed in the transportation of rebel adventurers to the shores of a nation friendly to the United States. Nor do we think England had good grounds for her complaints against Spain. But she is in a better situation than the United States, because the pirates who came to fight us in Cuba did not pretend to sail under our colors. Spain has faithfully complied with the treaty made at Washington last year, shameful as it was, and the United States make their reclamations in accordance with its provisions. It is stipulated that when the parties differ to disagree, the points in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration. This is the best thing that can now be done to put a stop at once to the impertinent controversies."

SPAIN.

Operations of the Alfonsist Army.

MADRID, January 30.—The operations of the Army of the North against the Carlists are progressing. General Mariones is making a flank movement with the right wing by way of Langnesa, twenty-five miles southeast of Mendivil. Gen. Martinez Primo de Rivera is marching up the valley of Carascal to attack at a point between Tafalla and Pamplona. Another division has moved by way of Lesaracos, and is threatening Estella, twenty-six miles south west of Pamplona. General Lemia is threatening the cannon foundries of the Carlists in the province of Guipuzcoa. The garrison of Bilbao is acting against Durango. General Vallegas is marching into Biscay. The headquarters of King Alfonso are at Tafalla.

Alfonso Recognized by Great Britain.

LONDON, January 30.—Russia has recognized King Alfonso.

Indemnity in the Virginius Case.

MADRID, January 31.—The *Epoca* says cordial communications between Mr. Cushing, Envoy of the United States, and Senor Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have resulted in an understanding in regard to the indemnity payable to the families of the crew of the Virginius.

Germans Released by Carlists.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 31.—The captain and crew of the Gustav have been released by the Carlists. The German war steamer Augusta has arrived here.

Carlist Allegiance.

MADRID, January 31.—It is stated on authority that ex-Queen Isabella holds an acknowledgment of allegiance from the father of Don Carlos, written in 1864.

FRENCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Assembly yesterday passed the amendment proposed by M. Wallon to the Ventavon constitutional bill—353 yeas to 352 nays. The amendment declares that "The President of the republic shall be elected by a majority of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Congress assembled, that the presidential term shall be seven years, and the President can be re-elected."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Labor Strike s.

LONDON, January 31.—A lock-out in the coal mines of South Wales has commenced, and 120,000 miners are idle.

The ship-wrights of Newcastle-on-Tyne to the number of 6,000 have struck.

GERMANY.

The Bank Bill Passed in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, January 30.—The Reichstag closed its session this evening. The bank bill was passed.

MONTENEGRO.

The Demands on Turkey Withdrawn.

VIENNA, January 31.—The Hospodar of Montenego has withdrawn all his demands on Turkey.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The Pacific Mail Company's chartered steamer Altoona arrived this evening from Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

The Pekin *Gazette*, official Government paper, continues silent as to the settlement of the Formosan offers. It is again asserted that knowledge of the transaction from beginning to end has been withheld from the Emperor by the Prince, King and officers. It is estimated in Chinese unofficial papers that the Chinese expenditures for war preparations reached nearly 6,000,000 taels, for which there is now nothing to show for it.

The Viceroy of Fukeen has returned to Fuchas, having tranquilized the southern provinces.

The words of the telegraph from Fuchas to Amoyean Irunes is going on in spite of prohibitions from local authorities, who seem unwilling to interfere forcibly with the operation of foreign agents. Thirty-seven miles are now completed.

A riot, in which several thousand peasants were engaged, had broken out at Tacken, in the Tintai district, in consequence of increased tax on rice. There was a serious conflict, with loss of life, between the rioters and soldiers.

The loans to the Chinese Government negotiated by Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporations are 1,720,000 taels, or $2,-296,884, payable in ten years by half yearly instalments, secured by the customs revenue at Canton, Shanghai, Keng Kuing, Chinckiary, Ninenang, Clifu and Fuchas, interest 8 per cent., payable by the ports in the province of Fuhcen.

HONG KONG, January 15.—Rev. David Thompson, of Ohio, appointed interpreter of the United States legation at Yeddo, was received on New Year's day by the Mikado, and addresses of congratulations were exchanged.

The United States trade dollar already enters largely into circulation at Yokohama in competition with merchants—hitherto the only coin current among foreigners in the East.

The small-pox is unusually prevalent in Yeddo and Yokohama. A few foreigners have died.

The financial difficulties continue. Two large native banking houses have followed the example of one, and suspended payment. The Government has supplied assistance in both cases.

Yonagewara, late Japanese Minister to Pekin, returned here on December 14.

Sago, Commander-in-chief in Formosa, arrived at Yeddo on December 27. He was and public officers.

The American mails now pass through the Japanese postoffice. The inauguration of the new arrangement was celebrated by a dinner in Yokohama, at which addresses were made by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Bingham, and Sir Harry Parke. The difficulty respecting the transmission of mails from Yokohama to Hong Kong is arranged for the present by the United States consulate continuing the work.

Another annual industrial exposition will commence at Kroka on March 1st.

The United States Consul General has occasioned some surprise in Japanese official circles by addressing letters to Deputies in reference to and in behalf of an American recently dismissed from employment. He has been informed that communications upon such subjects cannot be received from him.

From Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The steamer Syphrenis arrived yesterday from Sydney December 23d, Auckland December 30, and Honolulu January 20th. In observing the transit of Venus, the astronomers in New South Wales have been more favored than their scientific brethren in the adjacent colonies. The 9th was perfectly cloudless at Sydney, and at Woodford, Gaulbram and Mount Victoria, temporary stations, every phase of the event was fully observed, photographed and recorded. Cloudy weather prevented complete observations in Victoria, Taswania and New Zealand.

The demand for labor, skilled or unskilled, is daily increasing, the rate of immigration being quite disproportionate to the requirements.

On the 15th instant, the annexation of Fiji to the British Empire was celebrated in Sydney, by a public banquet to His Excellency, the Governor, as representative of the Crown in the negotiations with Cacoban, ex-king, who, with his two sons, Commodore Goodenough and others, were also guests.

The fate of Leyckhardt appears destined to remain enveloped in mystery. Hume, who is supposed to have discovered in Central Australia the survivor of the ill-fated expedition, perished of thirst on the northwest portion of the settled districts while leading a small party to where he had professedly found traces of the lost explorers.

Railway extension is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The first sod of the line to Arange was turned last week. That to Wagga is progressing favorably. The trial of surveyors' projected lines, also being made, will prove a very remunerative investment for a magnificent surplus of revenue held by the Colonial Treasury from Hobarttown.

The bark Wolverine has arrived from Bird Island, having on board Mr. Rhodes second officer of the James Bince, who was transferred from the American whaler Benjamin Cummins. Mr Rhodes reports that the brig James Bince sailed from Sydney in May last, bound on a cruise, reached and fished at Howe's Island, situated near the Solomon Group. The friendly demeanor of the natives disarming all suspicion, the crew of the brig separated, or rather were divided into three parties, the Captain commanding one, Mr. Rhodes the second, and a seaman named Davis the third. Mr. Rhodes, who had supplied the trading Chief with tobacco, etc., was suddenly set upon and clubbed from behind, but the rest of the party, who were in a hut, came to his assistance. Attacking the natives, they succeeded in repulsing them, gained the boat, and made for the brig, which had been left in charge of the chief officer. On reaching the vessel he found the natives in force aboard the brig and at once made sail, the natives in their canoes giving chase. He succeeded in reaching the Solomon Group, where he was picked up by a whaler. Mr Rhodes believes their behavior particular. Unanimously attacked and the vessel seized, and he considers himself to be the sole white survivor. Six natives who formed his party remained faithful to him, and escaped. Of these, five are now on board the whaler. One died.

HOME NEWS.

Leg Fractured.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning as a lady named Mrs. Wacker was walking along Ohio street, near Madison avenue, Allegheny, she slipped and fell and fractured one of her legs. She was removed to Dr. Weinman's office, where the fracture was reduced, after which she was removed to her home on Main street.

Lost Boy.

On Saturday evening a police officer in Allegheny, picked up a boy about ten years of age, who gave his name as George Mitchell, who declared that he was lost. He said that his mother had died about a week ago in East Liberty, and his father had died about a month before, and he did not know where to find any of his friends. Secretary McGonnigle, of the Board of Poor Directors, took charge of him.

Coasting Accident—A Boy Severely Injured.

On Saturday afternoon a boy, whose name we were unable to learn, rode down the side of a hill at City View, Reserve township, on a sled. In the valley at the bottom of the hill his sled ran in front of a horse and wagon that was passing on the road, and the horse knocked him off his sled and then stepped on his breast, and before the animal could be stopped the wheels of the wagon had passed over the lad. He was removed to his home near by and medical aid summoned. His injuries are said to be severe.

A Thief After Sweetmeats.

On Saturday night a colored man opened the door of the candy store of an Italian on Federal street, near Isabella street, Allegheny, and would have helped himself to a box containing a lot of candy and made off with it. Officer Thomas saw him in the act and ran after him, but the thief ran into an alley and before the officer could catch him, stumbled over a post and fell. Before he could regain his feet again, the man had disappeared in the darkness, but he dropped the box of candy, which was found yesterday morning.

Coal Miners' Meeting.

A mass meeting of the coal miners of the West Elizabeth district was held on the 28th inst., and it was decided not to accept the proposition on the "basis" to go to work at 2½ cents per bushel. A resolution was passed fixing the price at 3 cents cash.

A Committee on Relief was also appointed to secure money and extend relief to miners in the district who might need it.

It was also decided to hold a grand mass meeting at the Lime Stone Spring, Washington county, on Tuesday, February 2d, at ten o'clock, A. M., to fix upon a uniform price for mining throughout the valley.

Home Missions.

An interesting Missionary Meeting was held in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, last evening, the occasion being the regular monthly reunion of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of this vicinity. There was a large audience in attendance and addresses were made by the Revs. S. M. Vernon, of the Emory church, East Liberty, the City Missionary, Rev. M. J. Montgomery, and by the pastor of the church, Rev. E. B. Synder. The object of the society, and the good work being accomplished, was detailed in an interesting manner, and at the close a goodly collection was realized in behalf of the organization.

The next reunion will be held at Emory M. E. Church, East Liberty, the last Sabbath evening of February.

City Property Committee.

The City Property Committee met on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of taking Municipal Hall from the hands of the Commissioners. Mr. Hunter, the chairman, stated that there was no authority for the committee, or any other body, to take charge of the building without first securing the right by an act of the Legislature. He would therefore suggest that Councils be asked to procure the necessary legislation at Harrisburg. On motion Councils were requested to procure the legislation necessary to the transfer. The appropriation of $15,000, asked for some time ago, was so fixed because it was estimated that $3,000 would be required for City Hall expenses. As the transfer of the building cannot be made just now, it was decided to reduce the amount to $12,000.

Increased Efficiency Wanted.

One or two projects are mooted for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Chamber of Commerce, one of which is to change the hours of attendance. The Corn Exchange meets to-day, and should its connection with the Chamber depend upon the latter changing its business hour to be between eleven and twelve o'clock, instead of between twelve and one o'clock, it is likely the alteration will be made. The noon-day hour is deemed an inappropriate one because merchants generally devote it to a consideration of matters which cannot be postponed. Another scheme is to have the business men of the city sign a paper binding themselves, for a time at least, to be present, not on 'change, either in person or by representative, between the hours of eleven and twelve, or twelve and one of each day. Such a plan it is claimed, will make the Chamber of Commerce a necessity to the wants of all who desire to buy and sell in the shortest space of time.

Condolence.

The many friends of our worthy Sheriff will deeply sympathize with him in his bereavement occasioned by the death of his mother.

The deceased lady, who was in the sixtieth year of her age, was taken sick about a week ago with an affection of the heart, and though the best medical skill was brought into requisition, she never rallied, but gradually grew more feeble, until death came on Saturday evening and ended her mortal career.

The deceased was a lady who was held in high esteem for the kindliness of her disposition and excellencies of head and heart, which made her beloved among those who were endeared to her by the ties of relationship, or who had the privilege of her acquaintance. She was also esteemed as wife, mother and friend, and the news of her demise will be a source of sincere sadness to all by whom she was known.

The funeral will take place from the family residence No. 133 Liberty street, tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock.

Twelfth Ward Taxpayers.

An adjourned meeting of taxpayers of the Twelfth ward was held on Saturday evening at the school house, with a large attendance.

Mr. James M. Atcheson occupied the chair.

After some discussion regarding the action of the Taxpayers' Union, during which members of that body were severely handled, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, after a careful examination of the actions of the self-constituted Central Taxpayers' Union, and the repeated failures they have made to impress the public or courts with any degree of faith in their actions, we did not deem it necessary to take any further notice of them; but as we were assailed and stigmatized at the last meeting of that body, by one of its members, we therefore declare that neither the President, Secretary, Committee on Resolutions, or any of the speakers at any of our meetings, are Councilmen or officeholders, but that our meetings were composed of many of the oldest citizens and taxpayers of the ward, any of whom are willing to compare records with our assailant in public or private life.

Pittsburgh Female College AND Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music.

Next term will commence February 4th. Call or send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue. STTH

Situation Wanted

in some bank by a young man of two years' experience in Pittsburgh banks. Good reference given. Address A., GAZETTE Office.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The Annual Report of Controller Warner.

A Gratifying Financial Exhibit—A Balance of Over $100,000 in Favor of the County—How the Fee Bill Works—Its Return of $10,000 Profit to the County—Allegheny Assessments as Compared with Adjoining Counties—Our Sources of Revenue and Expenditures—A Clear Statement of our County Fiscal Affairs.

Saturday morning in pursuance of law Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, filed, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, his annual report, giving a detailed exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the county during the past year. We present below a condensation of the document, which will prove interesting to our readers:

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 1, 1875.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I submit the annual statement of the fiscal affairs of this county for 1874.

Notwithstanding the prevailing financial derangement, I have the pleasure of reporting the condition of the county as much better than it has been for many years.

There has been a reduction in the expenditures of $2,059.50, compared with the previous year, and a reduction of the county debt, during the year, amounting to $74,-773.45. An examination of these items for the last three years will show that in 1872 the expenditures of the county, compared with those of 1871, were reduced $47,562.43 or $72 86 per cent. In 1873 the reduction of $27,-050.50, and those of 1874 with those of 1873, $2,-059.50.

The reduction of the county debt during the same periods was as follows: 1872, $56,041.35; 1873, $68,997.80; 1874, $74,-773.42.

Although reduction of debt is usually and very properly considered as an indication of prosperity, yet it is really no such much as the reduction of the deficit, or difference between the debt and the cash assets of the county. The reduction of this deficit between the liability of the county and its cash assets (real property not included) in 1874, was $194,780 68; in 1873, $3,141 97; in 1875, $193,888 93.

The foregoing may be summarized as follows:

Reduction of expenditures for preceding three years	$68,891 95
Debt	190,812 84
Deficit	420,111 58

The reduction in the aggregate amount of taxation for the corresponding period has been as follows:

Amount certified from this office to County Commissioners in 1871 as necessary to be raised by taxation, was $557,929 15
In 1872 ..... 463,579 81
In 1873 ..... 409,717 29
In 1874 ..... 381,648 28

Making the reduction in the aggregate amount of taxation for the period named, of $176,280 87.

It will be noticed from the foregoing that reduction in the tax levy has been more than two and a half times greater than the reduction in expenditures. This is easily accounted for by increased revenues from other sources than taxation—viz: Fees of county officers, interest on daily balances and other items which more fully appear under the head of detailed account of receipts.

The following is an exhibit of the county budget or estimates for 1874, showing the estimated and actual receipts and the estimated and actual expenditures, with surplus on hand at end of year:

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1874		$317,397 84
Matured debt		25,000 00
Interest	6,000 00	19,767 35
Fees of county officers	90,000 00	106,376 61
Election expenses		4 25
Printing and stationery	4,000 00	8,675 00
Court House		40 25
Jail	1,000 00	1,532 00
Court House and Jail		113 65
Court of Quarter Sessions	8,000 00	14,404 97
Court of Common Pleas and District Court	900 00	1,840 06
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	100 00	220 95
Gas Inspection	5,269 92	5,148 19
The several poor districts of the county	3,000 00	1,728 70
County Gauger	200 00	204 9
Taxes, 1872 and former years		594 92
Taxes, 1873	50,000 00	81,377 44
Taxes, 1874	384,648 28	379,402 22
Total estimated receipts of the county for 1874	$668,135 74	
Actual receipts of the county for 1874		$756,030 96
Surplus in receipts		$ 87,895 22

EXPENDITURES.

	Estimated Expenditures.	Actual Expenditures.
Matured debt	$ 25,000 00	25,000 00
Interest	120,000 00	121,697 78
Fees of county officers	90,000 00	106,952 03
Commissioners' office	3,000 00	2,737 16
Assessment of taxes	26,000 00	26,261 42
Election expenses	4,000 00	3,995 75
Constables	7,000 00	5,003 22
Coroner's office	6,000 00	5,242 25
Printing and Stationery	24,000 00	25,208 78
Court House and Jail	23,000 00	29,143 92
Court of Quarter Sessions	45,000 00	49,374 77
Common Pleas and District Court	40,000 00	42,116 83
Sealer of Weights	7,000 00	878 65
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	3,000 00	1,880 96
Gas Inspection	5,269 92	5,269 92
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	50,000 00	49,470 30
Sinking Fund	25,000 00	25,000 00
Bridges	25,000 00	24,604 63
Roads	3,000 00	1,875 45
House of Refuge	18,000 00	18,330 41
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	5,000 00	2,811 6
Western Penitentiary	16,832 67	16,832 67
Allegheny County Work House	9,133 45	4,855 45
Law Library	5,300 00	
Recorder's Index Commission	1,500 00	1,996 56
Contingent fund	2,000 00	1,325 72
Estimated expenditures	$668,135 74	
Actual expenses		$645,053 99
Surplus in receipts		$ 87,895 21
Surplus in expenditures		23,081 75
		$110,976 96
Less difference in outstanding warrants		18 50
Net surplus balance in Treasurer's hands Jan. 1, 1875		$110,958 46

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The principal event of the year just closed was the triennial revision of the county valuation, sought to be made on a real basis in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth on that subject. This attempt although accomplished with inconceivable difficulties, and as it now stands partaking of great inequalities and injustice, was more successful on the whole than its most ardent advocates could have anticipated. Disproportionate as values may still be, yet in this respect they bear no comparison with the state of affairs existing under the old system. The valuation of the county was raised from a taxable basis of about $39,000,000 00 to a basis available for levy of little over $310,000,000 00. Much apprehension existed and still exists among the taxpayers that this increase meant increased taxation, which, to some extent, has been happily dissipated in many instances, by a reduction instead of an increase, and it is to be hoped that the still further reduction contemplated, for the incoming year will go still further to allay any fears on this head. For the purpose of information, the County Commissioners, with considerable exertion, have gathered data relative to the valuation and assessment of the four counties abutting on Allegheny county, which is given herewith, together with the valuation and assessment of the townships in this county abutting thereon, with comparisons. It must be borne in mind that the comparison might naturally be expected to be against us, as the counties named are to a great extent rural, and on that account having cheaper governments. Also, that the debt of Allegheny county (while surrounding counties have comparatively little or none) commands with its interest and part payment of principal, each year, more than one-half of our whole levy.

A COMPARISON.

The Controller then gives the detailed statement showing the comparison between Allegheny and adjoining counties in the matter of assessment, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Average valuation of farming lands, by the acre, in *Beaver* county, along the Allegheny county line, $17.25; average valuation of farming lands, by the acre, in Allegheny county, along the Beaver county line, $65.86. Beaver county, eight mills assessment in 1874, on $17.25, 13 8-10; Allegheny county, one and a half mills in 1874, $65.86 $0.09 8-10; difference in favor of Allegheny county, four cents per acre, or about thirty per cent.

Average valuation of farming lands by the acre in *Butler* county along the Allegheny county line, $12 10; average valuation of farming lands by the acre in Allegheny county along the Butler county line, $54 81. Butler county, ten mills assessment in 1874 on $12 11, 12 1-10; Allegheny county, one and a half mills assessed in 1874 on $54 81, 8 1-5. Difference in favor of Allegheny county, 3 9-10 cents per acre, nearly 33 1-3 per cent.

Average valuation of farming lands by the acre in Westmoreland county, along the Allegheny county line, $46 96. Average valuation of farming lands by the acre in Allegheny county, along the Westmoreland county line, $86 50. Westmoreland county, three mills assessment in 1874, on $46 96, $0 13. Allegheny county, one and a-half mills assessment in 1874, on $86 50, $0 12 Difference in favor of Allegheny county, one cent per acre, or seven and a half per cent.

Average valuation of farming lands, by the acre, in Washington county, along the Allegheny county line, $26.29; average valuation of farming lands, by the acre, in Allegheny county, along the Washington county line, $107.41; Washington county, seven and one-half mills assessment in 1874, on $26.29—$0 19 7 10; Allegheny county, one and one-half mills assessment in 1874, on $107.41—0 16 1 10; difference in favor of Allegheny county three and three-fifths per acre, or six and one-fifth per cent.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY WARNER,
Controller.

From the detailed tables which accompany the report we show the following interesting statements:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Aggregate receipts for 1874, including cash in hand January 1, 1874 ..$756,030.95
Aggregate expenditures for 1874. 645,072.49

Bal. in Treasury Jan. 1, 1875..$110,958 46

SINKING FUND.

Aggregate receipts	$39,581 20
Expenditures	38,115 61
Bal. in fund, Jan. 1, 1875	465 59
Total amount of Compromise, Bonds in Sinking Fund and cancelled to date	687,039 88

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in Fund, Jan. 1. 1874	174,438 65
250 Transfers, $5 each	1,750 00
1621 Licenses granted	206,485 00
Total receipts	$382,673 65
Total disbursements	157,189 50
Bal. in Fund, Jan. 1, 1875	$245,534 15

VALUATION OF COUNTY.

City of Pittsburgh.

Real estate	$157,251,160
Personal property	2,181,071
Occupations	17,355,372
Total	$176,787,603

City of Allegheny.

Real estate	$ 45,776,056
Personal property	1,094,971
Occupations	7,924,525
Total	$ 54,795,362

Boroughs. (Thirteen.)

Real estate	$ 12,195,127
Personal property	599,271
Occupations	2,264,105
Total	$ 15,058,503

Townships, (Forty-four.)

Real estate	$ 61,970,265
Personal property	1,643,124
Occupations	6,122,887
Total	$ 69,736,575

TOTAL VALUATION OF COUNTY.

Real estate	$277,192,608
Personal property	5,518,556
Occupations	33,666,889
Total	$316,378,053

TAXABLES.

Pittsburgh	28,221
Allegheny	17,949
Boroughs	6,633
Townships	20,203
Total	72,997

In addition to the assessment of personal property, the following number of gold and silver watches was returned for State taxation exclusively: From Pittsburgh, 1,679 gold watches, and 270 silver watches. Allegheny, 1,137 gold watches, 721 silver watches. Boroughs, 362 gold watches, 184 silver watches. Townships, 1,005 gold watches, 416 silver watches. Total number of watches returned in the country, 5,398.

COUNTY OFFICES UNDER THE FEE BILL.

No account of this form is kept on the county books. The amount of fees being taken from the several appropriations to which they were properly charged. The salary system being now fairly inaugurates, this exhibit is the first that could be made, showing its operations thus far. A statement of this kind was made with last years' report, but some of the officers then had just entered on the system and time sufficient for the collection of the fees not having elapsed the showing was rather more unfavorable than the circumstances of the case would warrant.

SHERIFF.

Revenue from all sources	$ 34,871 76
Expenditures	29,773 34
Net gain to the county	5,098 42

CLERK OF COURTS.

Revenue	$ 7,401 87
Expenditures	6,136 65
Net gain to the county	1,265 22

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Revenue	$ 3,645 60
Expenditures	3,503 35
Net gain to the county	142 25

PROTHONOTARY.

Revenue	$ 26,360 26
Expenditures	18,487 80
Net gain to the county	7,872 38

RECORDER.

Revenue	$ 23,010 50
Expenditures	15,939 20
Net gain to the county	7,071 30

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Revenue	$ 7,360 60
Expenditures	4,129 67
Net gain to the county	3,231 93

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Revenue	$ 5,076 65
Expenditures	5,149 29
Net loss to the county	72 64

CORONER.

Revenue	$ 2,464 62
Expenditures	2,046 80
Net gain to the county	417 22

RECAPITULATION.

Gain in Sheriff's office	$ 5,098 42
" " Clerk of Court's office	1,265 22
" " Orphans' Court	142 25
" " Prothonotary's office	7,872 38
" " Recorder's office	7,071 30
" " District Attorney's office	3,231 93
" " Coroner's office	417 22
Total gain	$ 25,108 72
Gross loss in Register's office	72 60
Salary of Assistant District Attorney	15 00
Salary of Assistant District Attorney's Clerk	5 00
Total	$ 2,072 60

Balance, net gain to the county for 1874 ..... $ 23,036 12

Note.—The salaries of Assistant District Attorney and his clerk were formerly paid out of the fees of the office. The fees have been abolished, and the salaries made an absolute charge upon the county Treasury. The net gain from these offices for 1873 was $10,818.92.

LICENSES.

Last year the revenue from licenses was $227,015.16 on 1,487 licenses issued. This year it will fall short of the receipts from the same source were $206,485.00 though there were 1,621 licenses granted.

The cause of the above decrease is owing to the fact that during last year a larger number of ale and beer licenses were taken out than during the previous year, and at the same time whisky was sold on said licenses, which caused increased business in the Criminal Court.

THE WORK OF CHARITY.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor—The New Board of Managers and Collecting Committee.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

There is, at this time, a general awakening to the fact, that there is in our city a vast amount of suffering among the poor—the fact also exists that there are in our city a large number of imposters who are daily asking aid of our citizens stating they have never received aid from the Association. Out of twelve names sent by ladies and gentlemen to the writer within a few hours, as being persons who had assured them they had never had aid from the Ladies Relief Association, every one had been aided, from time to time, and, more than half of them with one or two exceptions, unworthy—the authors of their own misery. One family had sold the order for food, given them by the managers, and bought whisky with the proceeds, the writer being an eye witness to the fact. Persons sometimes apply for aid, but they are the exceptions—far from being the rule, as we almost invariably hear of the most worthy poor through some other channel than their own application. With all the aids of a regularly organized institution, with its thirteen years experience, we find it utterly impossible to entirely guard against imposition; and, while we are fully aware that the calls made in behalf of the poor, we cannot but deprecate the results of impulsive charity, as being more detrimental than beneficial to the poor. Christ said: "The poor ye have always with you," and the persons who always realize this fact, who make it an incentive to yearly labor among the poor, are the persons who are best calculated to judiciously disburse the funds contributed by the charitable.

As we learn that there are persons making collections, who are believed by the public to be members of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, but who have never been in any way connected with it, we have thought best to publish the names of the Managers and the Collecting Committee. These ladies and gentlemen are Mrs. Harmer Denny, Mrs. Dithridge, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. McKee, Miss Hunnings, Mrs. Crumpton, Mrs. Schweitzer, Mrs. Follansbee, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Verner, Mrs. Lahmeyer, Mrs. Oaks, Mrs. Prof. Woods, Mrs. D. Bushnell, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, Mrs. Charles Gormley, Mrs. D. Daly, Mrs. Asa Fenter, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Petty, Miss Ralston, Mrs. Levi Wade. Collecting Committee—L. H. Harris, chairman, Wm. McCreery, C. L. Rose, Richard Breed, Arthur Bell, Joseph M. Lipphcott. Mrs. LEVI WADE,
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CHARITY.

Relief for the Allegheny Poor.

Mr. Robert D. McGonnigle, the efficient and energetic Secretary of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, reports that during the month of January he paid out in cash $2,400.60, and $367.53 worth of coal and about $100 worth of shoes, for the relief of the destitute in Allegheny city. This is the largest amount ever given out during one month to the poor in Allegheny city. The greater portion of the above amount has been distributed among the poor residing in the Sixth and Ninth wards, who were thrown out of employment by the rolling mills in the lower portion of the city stopping. On Saturday Mr. McGonnigle paid out $325 to men who had been working at the Union mills and gave about fifty men tickets to go up there to work today.

Humanity.

Circumstances have come to my knowledge where small children have been cruelly treated and abused by parents and guardians, and I do most respectfully request all persons knowing of cruel treatment to children to report the same to me, and all such cases will be promptly attended to; and if the present laws are not sufficient for relief, application will be made to the Legislature now in session to remedy the evil ere long. The duties of life and citizenship will rest upon all these deserving defenceless children, either for good or evil.

ZADOR STREET,
298 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

Save and Accumulate.

There is nothing that accumulates so rapidly as interest. All time deposits in the Franklin Savings Bank, No. 171 Federal street, Allegheny, draw interest. MWF.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The school teachers of the city are contributors to the Relief fund.

····The loss by fire in this city last year, amounts to about $258,000, on which was an insurance of $180,000, leaving the actual loss $78,000.

····We have received an announcement that the Republicans of the Second ward of Allegheny will hold a meeting this evening, at the school house on North avenue.

····The Allegheny Board of School Controllers will hold a regular meeting to-morrow evening. The locked-up school funds will serve as the principal topic for discussion.

····The show case in front of Cain's shoe store, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, was robbed on Saturday evening of twenty-seven dollars' worth of goods.

····A petition for a divorce was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, on Saturday, which is the first business of this kind which the court has been called upon to transact.

····It is said Mr. Jackson, the owner of the horses and carriage which went over the precipice on Mt. Washington Thursday night, will enter suit against the city for the loss which he sustained.

····The miners of the Monongahela and Yough rivers will hold a mass-meeting at Limetown, Washington county, to-morrow to discuss a uniform price for mining coal, and cash for labor instead of part store goods.

····On Saturday afternoon a locomotive on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. jumped the track at the foot of Sherman avenue, Allegheny, and came within a few feet of running over the stone wall, and falling down Bank Lane.

····At a mass meeting of coal minefs held at West Elizabeth a few days ago it was unanimously agreed that the price of mining should be three cents cash per bushel instead of two and a half cents and half in store goods.

····On Saturday evening officer Roger O'Mara arrested Wm. Hall for stealing a watch, chain and pair of pants from the room of Mitch Welty, a driver at the Monongahela House. The Acting Mayor sent the prisoner to jail for trial.

····The Seventeenth ward contains a number of respectable families in needy circumstances. Mr. John H. Scott is chairman of the Relief Committee in that district. Flour and shoes seem to be the articles most needed by the poor.

····About two hundred and fifty dollars worth of boots and shoes were stolen from Mr. Jacob Seiff's store, on Penn avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, on Saturday evening. The entrance was effected by bursting open the rear door leading to the store.

····A suit in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 on Saturday by Allen Reineman et al. against Hugh Murphy for the recovery of a lot in Reineman and Dickson's plan of the Brereton property in this city. A summons was issued.

····John Ard, an old gentleman, slipped on the ice on Penn avenue last night and cut his head quite seriously. He was taken into the Twelfth ward station house and Dr. McCoy, the City Physician, was sent for and dressed his wound, after which he was taken to his home.

····The sub-committee of the Taxpayers Union, which was appointed to suggest names for a municipal ticket, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon and after remaining in secret session for an hour and a half, all arriving at nothing definite, adjourned to meet again this afternoon.

····In the case of David Pensinger vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for ten thousand dollars damages sustained by an accident on the defendant's road, the decision of the Court of Common Pleas was given in favor of the company. The case will be carried to the Supreme court.

····Neal Paul, who killed Neal McBride, at Jeansville, in Luzerne county, about a year ago, and who was arrested recently in Wheeling, West Virginia, has been convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to seven and a half years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

····McIntyre, who was one of the party who went over the embankment above Homestead last week, is in a very critical condition. He has not been able to speak for two or three days on account of his tongue having been split at the time of the accident. It is hoped he may be able to recover.

····There was a slight fire about ten o'clock on Saturday night in the cellar under Gerwig's hat store, on Smithfield street, adjoining Youngson's confectionary. It was put out with a few pails of water before much damage had been done. It originated among some old boxes, but how is not known.

····The police force of Allegheny is happy. Mayor Phillips has given his personal obligation and secured $20,000 to pay them for their January work. The Police appropriation will not be available until March, and some action was necessary to tide over the difficulty. The Mayor certainly deserves commendation for his action.

····An action in ejectment was brought in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 on